

## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

*Please amend the paragraph on page 3, line 34, to page 4, line 16, as follows:*

Such polyester polyol can be prepared, for example, by subjecting polybasic acid and polyhydric alcohol to an esterification reaction under a condition of hydroxyl excess, following a method known per se. Polybasic acid is a compound having at least two carboxyl groups per molecule, examples of which include phthalic, isophthalic, terephthalic, tetrahydrophthalic, hexahydrophthalic, pyromellitic, itaconic, adipic, sebacic, azelaic, ~~Himic~~<sup>®</sup>HIMIC<sup>®</sup>, succinic and HET acids, and anhydrides thereof. Polyhydric ~~alcohol~~alcohol is a compound having at least two hydroxyl groups per molecule, examples of which include ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, propylene glycol, neopentyl glycol, butylene glycol, hexanediol, trimethylolethane, trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol, dipentaerythritol and sorbitol. Introduction of hydroxyl groups into a polyester can be conducted by, for example, concurrent use of polyhydric alcohol having at least three hydroxyl groups per molecule. Static glass transition temperature of such polyester polyol can be optionally adjusted by varying kinds and use ratios of these polybasic acids and polyhydric alcohols.

*Please amend the paragraph on page 8, line 33, to page 9, line 5, as follows:*

As examples of secondary hydroxyl-containing monomer (b), hydroxyalkyl (meth)acrylate whose alkyl moiety has 3-6, in particular, 3 or 4, carbon atoms, such as 2-hydroxypropyl (meth)acrylate, 2-hydroxybutyl (meth)acrylate and 3-hydroxybutyl (meth)acrylate; and adducts of (meth)acrylic acid with epoxy-containing compound (e.g., ~~Cardula~~<sup>™</sup>CARDULA<sup>™</sup> E10, Yuka Shell Epoxy Co.) can be named, 2-hydroxypropyl (meth)acrylate being particularly preferred.

*Please amend the paragraph on page 12, lines 4 to 15, as follows:*

As these polyisocyanate compounds, commercialized products such as ~~Burnock~~<sup>™</sup>BURNOCK<sup>™</sup> D-750, ~~Burnock~~<sup>™</sup>BURNOCK<sup>™</sup> D-800, ~~Burnock~~<sup>™</sup>BURNOCK<sup>™</sup> DN-950, ~~Burnock~~<sup>™</sup>BURNOCK<sup>™</sup> DN-970 and ~~Burnock~~<sup>™</sup>BURNOCK<sup>™</sup> DN-15-455 (Dainippon Ink &

Chemicals, Inc.); ~~Desmodur~~<sup>TM</sup> DESMODUR<sup>TM</sup> L, ~~Desmodur~~<sup>TM</sup> DESMODUR<sup>TM</sup> N, ~~Desmodur~~<sup>TM</sup> DESMODUR<sup>TM</sup> HL, ~~Desmodur~~<sup>TM</sup> DESMODUR<sup>TM</sup> 3200, ~~Desmodur~~<sup>TM</sup> DESMODUR<sup>TM</sup> 3300 and ~~Desmodur~~<sup>TM</sup> DESMODUR<sup>TM</sup> 3500 (Sumika Bayer Urethane Co.); ~~Takenate~~<sup>TM</sup> TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> D-102, ~~Takenate~~<sup>TM</sup> TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -202, ~~Takenate~~<sup>TM</sup> TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -110, ~~Takenate~~<sup>TM</sup> TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -123N, ~~Takenate~~<sup>TM</sup> TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -140N, ~~Takenate~~<sup>TM</sup> TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -160N, ~~Takenate~~<sup>TM</sup> TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -165N and ~~Takenate~~<sup>TM</sup> TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -170N TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -202, TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -110, TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -123N, TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -140N, TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -160N, TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -165N and TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> -170N (Mitsui Takeda Chemicals, Inc.); ~~Coronet~~<sup>TM</sup> CORONET<sup>TM</sup> EH, ~~Coronet~~<sup>TM</sup> CORONET<sup>TM</sup> L, ~~Coronet~~<sup>TM</sup> CORONET<sup>TM</sup> HL and ~~Coronet~~<sup>TM</sup> CORONET<sup>TM</sup> 203 (Nippon Polyurethane Industry Co., Ltd.); and ~~Duranate~~<sup>TM</sup> DURANATE<sup>TM</sup> 24A-90CX (Asahi Kasei Chemicals Corporation) can be used.

***Please amend the paragraph on page 12, lines 16 to 25, as follows:***

In these polyisocyanate compounds, isocyanate groups may be blocked. As blocking agent for that purpose, for example, oxime, phenol, alcohol, lactam, malonic acid ester, mercaptane and the like can be named. As blocked polyisocyanate compounds, those available in the market can be used, typical products being, for example, ~~Burnock~~<sup>TM</sup> BURNOCK<sup>TM</sup> D-550 (Dainippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.), ~~Takenate~~<sup>TM</sup> TAKENATE<sup>TM</sup> B-815-N (Mitsui Takeda Chemicals, Inc.), ~~Additol~~<sup>TM</sup> ADDITOL<sup>TM</sup> VXL-80 (Hoechst AG, Germany), ~~Coronet~~<sup>TM</sup> CORONET<sup>TM</sup> 2507 (Nippon Polyurethane Industry Co., Ltd.) and ~~Desmodur~~<sup>TM</sup> DESMODUR<sup>TM</sup> N3500 (Sumika Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd.).

***Please amend the paragraph on page 14, lines 6 to 21, as follows:***

Examples of the hydroxyl-containing compounds used for preparation of said epoxy-containing compounds (b) include: aromatic hydroxyl-containing compounds such as phenol, bis-phenol A, bis-phenol F, phenol-novolak resin, orthocresol-novolak resin and bromides of the foregoing; alicyclic hydroxyl-containing compounds such as hydrogenated bis-phenol A; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> aliphatic monohydric alcohols such as methanol and ethanol; and C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub> aliphatic polyols such as ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, hexanediol, diethylene glycol, neopentyl glycol, glycerine, trimethylolpropane, pentaerythritol and dipentaerythritol. As epihalohydrins, epichlorohydrin can

be favorably used. The etherification reaction of those hydroxyl-containing compounds with epihalohydrin can be conducted by a method known per se. As commercially available products corresponding to the epoxy-containing compound (b), for example, ~~Denacol~~<sup>TM</sup> DENACOL<sup>TM</sup> EX-313, ~~Denacol~~<sup>TM</sup> DENACOL<sup>TM</sup> EX-321, ~~Denacol~~<sup>TM</sup> DENACOL<sup>TM</sup> EX-421 and ~~Denacol~~<sup>TM</sup> DENACOL<sup>TM</sup> EX-611 (Nagase Industries) can be named.

***Please amend the paragraph on page 14, lines 22 to 31, as follows:***

As carboxyl-containing compounds useful for preparing the epoxy-containing compound (c), for example, those carboxyl-containing compounds exemplified in connection with preparation of the acrylic resin (A) can be favorably used. The esterification reaction of such carboxyl-containing compounds with epihalohydrin such as epichlorohydrin can be conducted by a method known per se. As commercially available products corresponding to the epoxy-containing compound (c), for example, ~~Cardula~~<sup>TM</sup> CARDULA<sup>TM</sup> E10 (Yuka Shell Epoxy Co.), ~~Glydext~~<sup>TM</sup> GLYDEXX<sup>TM</sup> N10 (Exxon) and ~~Araldite~~<sup>TM</sup> ARALDITE<sup>TM</sup> PT910 (Ciba Geigy Co.) can be named.

***Please amend the paragraph on page 14, lines 32 to 34, as follows:***

As commercially available products corresponding to the epoxy-containing compound (d), for example, ~~Celloxide~~<sup>TM</sup> CELLOXIDE<sup>TM</sup> 2021 and ~~Celloxide~~<sup>TM</sup> CELLOXIDE<sup>TM</sup> 3000 (Daicel Chemical Industries, Ltd.) can be named.

***Please amend the paragraph on page 20, lines 1 to 13, as follows:***

Production Example 8:

Production of oligomer No.1

A reactor equipped with a stirrer, cooler, temperature-regulator, nitrogen inlet pipe and a dropping funnel was charged with 296 parts of dimethylolbutanoic acid, the inside atmosphere was replaced with nitrogen, and the content was heated to 120°C. Then 490 parts of ~~Cardula~~<sup>TM</sup> CARDULA<sup>TM</sup> E10 was added dropwise, consuming 2 hours. Maintaining the temperature of 120°C, the reaction was terminated at the point when the acid value dropped to no higher than 9. Thus obtained oligomer No.1 had a solid content of 98%, a Gardner viscosity

(20°C) of Z<sub>6</sub> Z<sub>7</sub>, hydroxyl value of 428 mgKOH/g, a number-average molecular weight of 600 and a weight-average molecular weight of 610.

*Please amend the paragraph on page 20, lines 15 to 20, as follows:*

Example 1:

Production of clear paint No.1

Sixty (60) parts (solid content) of acrylic resin No.1, 40 parts (solid content) of ~~Desmodur™~~ DESMODUR™ N3300 <sup>note 2)</sup> and 10 parts of oligomer No.1 were mixed and the mixture's viscosity was adjusted to 50 seconds (Ford cup # 4/20°C) to provide clear paint No. 1.

*Please amend Table 2 on page 21 as follows:*

Table 2

		Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2	Comparative Example 3	Comparative Example 4
Clear paint		No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7
Acrylic resin (A)	60% Acrylic resin No. 1	60						
	60% Acrylic resin No. 2		60					
	60% Acrylic resin No. 3			60				
	60% Acrylic resin No. 4				60			
	60% Acrylic resin No. 5					60		
	60% Acrylic resin No. 6						60	
	60% Acrylic resin No. 7							60
Curing agent (B)	<del>Desmodur™</del> <u>DESMODUR™</u> N3300 (note 2)	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Oligomer (C)	Oligomer No. 1	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

(note 2) ~~Desmodur™~~ DESMODUR™ N3300: Sumika Bayer Urethane Co., Ltd., isocyanurate type hexamethylene diisocyanate

***Please amend the paragraph on page 22, lines 2 to 7, as follows:***

**Preparation of test panels**

Onto a degreased ABS resin flat plate (70 x 150 x 3 mm), Soflex™ SOFLEX™ #400 (Kansai Paint, metallic primer) was applied to a thickness of 15  $\mu\text{m}$ , and set for 7 minutes at room temperature. Then clear paint Nos. 1-7 each was applied and baked and cured under the conditions of 70°C - 20 minutes, to provide test panels No.1-No.7.